Abstract of the disclosure

The present invention relates to a device and method for measuring a blood flow through a coronary system of a heart. It was realized that said blood flow causes a temporary change in the impedance of the coronary system, in the form of a peak in a first time-derivative of the impedance signal.

The method comprises measuring an impedance signal across the body region containing the coronary system as a function of time, determining a first derivative of the impedance signal with respect to time, and calculating the blood flow from a peak height of a certain peak signal in said derivative impedance signal.

The device comprises a bioimpedance measuring device adapted for the method.